

Sublette County, in the vicinity of Green River Lakes, moist slope, Sheep Mt., alt. 11,000 ft., August 1, 1925, *E. B. and L. B. Payson* no. 4505. (TYPE, Rocky Mountain Herbarium.)

Numerous specimens seen and collected at the type locality agree with the original description, having the pistillate aments 1-2-, occasionally 3-flowered, and the leaves oblong to ovate.—LEON KELSO, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

EUKRANIA AND CYNOKYLON NOT GENERA OF RAFINESQUE

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SOME of our local manuals rate the Flowering Dogwood as a distinct genus under the name of *Cynoxylon*, attributing the name to Rafinesque; likewise the Dwarf Cornel under the name of *Cornella* or *Chamaepericlymenum*, rejecting *Eukrania* of Rafinesque. If they accept *Cynoxylon* Raf. as a generic name, they must, if they are consistent, accept *Eukrania* Raf. in the same sense and as Rafinesque used it, for the Dwarf Cornels. To be sure, Rafinesque referred to it the European *Cornus mascula* but the only sense in which he used it was for the Dwarf Cornel, hence it must be the type. In the Index Kewensis we find *Cynoxylon* and *Eukrania* listed as genera of Rafinesque and *C. florida*, *E. Canadensis*, *E. mascula*, *E. Suecica* and *E. cyananthes* all attributed to Rafinesque, the last in Alsog. Am. p. 63 and the others on p. 59. A perusal of Rafinesque's paper on *Cornus* in Alsographia shows that he only construed these names as subgenera of *Cornus* and that in no case did he make any combinations under either *Cynoxylon* or *Eukrania*. Rafinesque writes of them as "G. or subgenera" and again as "groups." He has on p. 58:—"254. CORNUS Raf." and as types "most of the American sp. also *C. sanguinea*, *alba*, *dichotoma* &c." This is equivalent to *Svida* Opiz. "255 Subg. MESOMERA Raf. . . . Types the sp. blended in *C. alternifolia*, see 274 to 278."; "256 Subg. KRANIOPSIS Raf. . . . Types *U. paniculata* and *comosa*, 279, 280." The *U.* is evidently a typographical error. On p. 59: "257 EUKRANIA Raf. . . .—Types *C. mascula*, *canadensis* and *suecica*. Krania and Mesomora were grecian names of the Cornels"; "258 CYNOKYLON Raf. . . . Type *C. florida*, distinguished since 1828."; "BENTHAMIA Lindl. non Rich. Raf. syl. tel. 817. . . .—Type. *B. or Cornus fragifera* Wallich." "Having

thus distinguished these *groups* [italics mine], I shall mention all the true *Cornus*, . . .” From the above it will be seen that *Cynoxylon* and *Eukrania* are parallel categories and that if one is a genus so is the other; or if a subgenus, so is the other. The “C.” under each stands for *Cornus* and the species mentioned are the *Cornus* species referred to each group and cannot in any sense be construed as new combinations under each name respectively. Rafinesque made no combinations under either name, here or elsewhere, so far as I am able to determine. In the Medical Flora, Vol. 1, page 132 (1828) Rafinesque named and defined *Cornus*, section *Cynoxylon* for the Flowering Dogwood, *C. florida* Linn. This antedates and supersedes Section *Benthamidia* Spach. In Alsog. Am. p. 59, he raises it to subgeneric rank. That *Eukrania* is only a subgeneric name is proved by Rafinesque himself in this same paper (Alsog. Am.) where, on page 63, he lists and describes a species of *Cornus* as “281 *Cornus* (*Eukrania*) *cyananthes* Raf. atl. j. 151.” I think the evidence is quite emphatic enough that Rafinesque, himself, considered the names “*Cynoxylon*” and “*Eukrania*” as subgeneric only. Under the International Rules, the name *Eukrania* must be retained for the group having the larger number of species, hence I choose *Cornus Canadensis* Linn as its type. *Cynoxylon* and *Eukrania* as genera would start with the Index Kewensis; likewise the binomials under them; the author of the genera and the binomials is of course B. D. Jackson, Editor of the Index Kewensis. Even this would make *Eukrania* antedate either *Chamaepericlymenum* or *Cornella*. I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Deam of Bluffton, Ind., for a copy of Rafinesque’s paper on *Cornus* in the Alsographia.

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THE IDENTITY AND NOMENCLATURE OF APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMI-FOLIUM L.—During the course of a monograph¹ of the genus *Apocynum* published about two years ago, the writer subdivided the Linnaean *A. androsaemifolium* into two principal varieties, together with one other of local and minor importance. One of those varieties, indigenous to the northwestern United States and adjacent Canada from Nebraska and the Dakotas to British Columbia and northern Califor-

¹ Woodson, R. E., Jr. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 17: 41-149. 1930.